

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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765 Yuchi	765 Yuchi	765 Yuchi
765 01 p ⁰¹ [p-preaspirated] ⁶⁰	25 s-ejective ^{02 03 30}	64 a-nasalized ^{08 32 33} (surface)
765 02 p-aspirated	26 l-fricative ⁰²	65 a-long (surface) ¹
765 03 b [p-lax] ⁶¹ (free)	27 l-fricative-ejective ^{02 30}	66 a-long-nasalized ^{09 32 33} (surface)
765 04 p-ejective ³⁰ [b-postglottalized] ⁶² (free)	28 s-hacek ⁰³	67 u [i-trema] ¹⁰ (free)
765 05 t ^{01 02} [t-preaspirated] ⁶⁰	29 s-hacek-ejective ^{03 30}	68 upsilon-nasalized ^{11 32 33} (surface)
765 06 t-aspirated ⁰²	30 h	[iota-trema-nasalized] ¹⁰ (free)
765 07 d ⁰² [t-lax] ⁶¹ (free)	32 n ^{02 04 05 31} [m] ^{04 31} (allo,neutral) [n-palatal] ^{04 31} (allo,neutral) [ɲ] ^{04 31} (allo,neutral)	69 u-long (surface) [i-trema-long] ¹⁰ (free)
765 08 t-ejective ^{02 30} [d-postglottalized] ⁶² (free)	33 n-preglottalized ^{02 05}	70 upsilon-long-nasalized ^{11 32 33 35} (surface)
765 09 k ⁰¹ [k-preaspirated] ⁶⁰	36 ɬ ^{02 05}	[iota-trema-long-nasalized] ¹⁰ (free)
765 10 k-aspirated	37 l-preglottalized ^{02 05}	71 o [e-trema] ¹⁰ (free)
765 11 ɣ [k-lax] ⁶¹ (free)	51 i	[o-mid] ⁶³ [e-mid-trema] ^{10 63} (free)
765 12 k-ejective ³⁰ [ɣ-postglottalized] ⁶² (free)	52 iota-nasalized ^{32 33} (surface)	72 o-mid-nasalized [e-mid-trema-nasalized] ¹⁰ (free)
765 13 glottal stop	53 i-long ³⁵ (surface)	[o-open-nasalized] ^{07 64} (free)
765 14 t/s ^{01 02} [t/s-preaspirated] ⁶⁰	54 iota-long-nasalized ^{32 33} (surface)	[caret-nasalized] ^{10 64} (free)
765 15 t/s-aspirated ⁰²	55 e [e-mid] ⁶³	[o-nasalized] ⁶⁵ [e-trema-nasalized] ^{10 65} (free)
765 16 d/z ⁰² [t/s-lax] ⁶¹ (free)	56 e-mid-nasalized ³⁶ [epsilon-nasalized] ^{07 64} (free) [e-nasalized] ⁶⁵	73 o-long (surface) [e-trema-long] ¹⁰ (free)
765 17 t/s-ejective ^{02 30} [d/z-postglottalized] ⁶² (free)	57 e-long (surface) [e-mid-long] ^{35 63}	[o-mid-long] ^{35 63} [e-mid-trema-long] ^{10 63} (free)
765 18 t/s-hacek ⁰¹ [t/s-hacek-preaspirated] ⁶⁰	58 e-mid-long-nasalized ³⁵ (surface) [epsilon-long-nasalized] ^{07 35 66} (free) [e-long-nasalized] ^{35 65}	74 o-mid-long-nasalized (surface) [e-mid-trema-long-nasalized] ¹⁰ (free)
765 19 t/s-hacek-aspirated	59 ash	[o-open-long-nasalized] ^{07 64} (free)
765 20 d/z-hacek [t/s-hacek-lax] ⁶¹ (free)	60 ash-nasalized ^{33 36 38} (surface)	[caret-long-nasalized] ^{10 64} (free)
765 21 t/s-hacek-ejective ³⁰ [d/z-hacek-postglottalized] ⁶² (free)	61 ash-long ³⁵ (surface)	[o-long-nasalized] ⁶⁵ [e-trema-long-nasalized] ^{10 65} (free)
765 22 phi	62 ash-long-nasalized ^{33 35} (surface)	75 omega ^{12 39} (surface) [ash-trema] ¹⁰ (free)
765 23 phi-ejective ³⁰	63 a	76 omega-long ^{12 39}

765 Yuchi	765 Yuchi	765 Yuchi
(surface)	77 w ⁰⁵	79 yod ⁰⁵
[ash-trema-long] ¹⁰		
(free)	78 w-preglottalized ⁰⁵	80 yod-preglottalized ⁰⁵

- 765 \$a Yuchi \$d Macro-Siouan \$e SE United States (Georgia, Oklahoma) \$f 10-100 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Marc Okrand (review)
- 765 \$a Crawford, James M. \$b 1973 \$c Yuchi phonology \$d IJAL 39.173-179 \$q informants \$r 2 years
- 765 \$a Ballard, W. L. \$b 1975 \$c Aspects of Yuchi morphonology \$e Studies in Southeastern Indian languages, ed. by James M. Crawford, 164-187. \$g Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Press \$q informants \$r 2 years
- 765 \$a LONG VOWELS \$A Except in a few cases, long vowels are the products of contracted syllables. Regarding the exceptions, Crawford comments: "Long vowels in some forms may be due to contractions at an earlier stage of the language, which are no longer recognized as such." (p.176-9) In addition, there are several pairs of words differing only in the feature of vowel length, and because of this: "Vowel length unquestionably has phonemic status." (p.176) Crawford comments further: "Its functional load, however, must be light, since there are not many forms in the language where vowel length affects meanings. Long vowels...are considerably shortened in actual usage, as well as in citation form oftentimes, when [words containing them are] not paired with their minimal counterparts. Long vowels resulting from contractions are also shortened, apparently at the option of the speakers, when ambiguity is avoided." (p.176) Perhaps because of this phenomenon of shortening, not all vowels are exemplified with long counterparts in the article. All long vowels are considered "non-basic," since most result from contractions and do not occur in single morphemes. Following Crawford, however, they are also given phonemic status. Ballard (1975, p.168) recognizes no phonemic status for long vowels. He comments: "It does appear that stressed vowels are long, especially if nonfinal."
- 765 \$a NASALIZED VOWELS \$A The "primary" nasalized vowels are /e-mid-nasalized/ and /o-mid-nasalized/. "The other nasalized vowels can usually be analyzed either as contractions or as the operation of the process of nasalization [of the vowel of a verb stem or suffix to the verb] to form the future." (p.176) "Hence, all oral vowels, except /omega/, have the potential of phonemic nasalization. The process does not operate with /omega/ for the reason that /omega/ does not occur in a single morpheme. Its presence...[with one exception] always signals a contraction across morpheme boundaries." (p.176-8) Ballard's morphophonemic rules, however, account for a nasalized counterpart to /omega/, which he says does not exist. (Ballard 1975, p.166) Crawford's analysis is followed here. "Yuchi speakers, like many residents of this region of the country, have a 'nasal twang' in their English speech, a feature which seems to have been carried over into their Yuchi speech. Phonemic oral vowels are sometimes fully nasalized after /n/.... Thus, it has been no easy task to determine phonemic nasality in all cases.... An interesting feature is the (apparently optional) nasalization in sentence final position of oral vowels, particularly in allegro speech, regardless of the preceding consonant." (p.175-6) (Sentence-final nasalization has not been coded in the Archive.)
- 765 \$a STRESS \$A "Stress and pitch are syntactic features only, which serve to emphasize morphemes, words, and phrases. The nature of stress and pitch in this function has not been analyzed." (p.176) Ballard (1975, p.168) recognizes no phonemic status for long vowels. He comments: "It does appear that stressed vowels are long, especially if nonfinal. In isolation words tend to be stressed as follows:" monosyllabic words have "falling stress;" disyllabic words have "long level stress" on the first syllable, and "falling stress" on the second; trisyllabic words have "long level stress" on the first syllable, a "zero stress short" second syllable, and "falling stress" on the third syllable.
- 765 \$a SYLLABLE \$A C(C)V(:) \$A initial C: any C or G \$A initial CC: stop or affricate (except /glottal stop/) + /w, yod/; /s, s-ejective, s-hacek/ + /w, yod/ or stop.
- 765 01 \$A Ballard (p.164), but not Crawford, explicitly terms the stops and affricates "unaspirated."
- 765 02 \$A The "dentals" are alveolar, according to Ballard. (p.164)
- 765 03 \$A /s/ and /s-ejective/ are articulated as "rill" spirants, while /s-hacek/ is "groove." (p.175)
- 765 04 \$A "Epenthetic nasal consonants are slightly longer in contractions than in uncontracted forms." (p.176)
- 765 05 \$A "Resonants [nasals, lateral approximants, glides] are lenis. Plain resonants are slightly less lenis than glottalized resonants." (p.175)

- 765 07 \$A [epsilon-nasalized], [epsilon-long-nasalized], [o-open-nasalized], [o-open-long-nasalized] are articulated actually, "a little below lower mid" but not as low as higher-low [ash-nasalized]. (p.175)
- 765 08 \$A Actually /a-nasalized/ is "slightly backed" from central position, and is "difficult to distinguish" from /o-mid-nasalized/. (p.175)
- 765 09 \$A Actually /a-long-nasalized/ is "slightly backed" from central position, and is "difficult to distinguish" from the quality of /o-mid-nasalized/. (p.175)
- 765 10 \$A "Lip rounding [for the back vowels]...is entirely optional." (p.175)
- 765 11 \$A /upsilon-nasalized/ and /upsilon-long-nasalized/ are "probably" lower-high, "although [this] quality has not been precisely determined." (p.175)
- 765 12 \$A /omega/ and /omega-long/ are "often slightly centralized." (p.175)
- 765 30 \$A Ejectives may arise by a voiceless (unaspirated) obstruent and /glottal stop/ coming together at a morpheme boundary. (Ballard, p.164) Not enough examples are provided to determine whether all ejectives may arise in this way.
- 765 31 \$A "A phonetic homorganic plain nasal consonant is inserted after a nasal vowel before a [voiced or ejective] lenis stop [or affricate].... An epenthetic nasal consonant appears to be optional before a fortis aspirated stop [or affricate]..., but is not permitted before fortis [voiceless] plain stops nor before other consonants [or glides]." (p.175-176)
- 765 32 \$A /iota-nasalized/, /iota-long-nasalized/, /a-nasalized/, /a-long-nasalized/ occur "only rarely" (p.176); /upsilon-nasalized/, /upsilon-long-nasalized/ are "extremely rare." (p.175f)
- 765 33 \$A Non-mid nasalized vowels "can usually be analyzed either as contractions or as the operation of the process of nasalization to form the future." (p.176)
- 765 35 \$A The existence of [i-long], [e-mid-long], [e-mid-long-nasalized], [epsilon-long-nasalized], [e-long-nasalized], [ash-long], [ash-long-nasalized], [upsilon-long-nasalized], and [o-mid-long] is implied by the general description of vowels and vowel length, though they are not explicitly mentioned or exemplified.
- 765 36 \$A /e-mid-nasalized/ "often is difficult to distinguish from /ash-nasalized/." (p.175)
- 765 38 \$A /ash-nasalized/ occurs extremely rarely. (p.176) "In most instances /ash-nasalized/ can be easily recognized as a contraction of /ash/ and a following nasal segment." (p.175)
- 765 39 \$A "/omega/ is peculiar in that it occurs, except in /t-aspirated.omega.s.i/ 'Tulsa,' only as a product of contraction of /ash/ or /a/ and the immediately following segments /w.e/ or /h.o/." (p.175) These contractions produce both /omega/ and /omega-long/, apparently in free variation, according to the examples given. (e.g., p.176)
- 765 60 \$A Plain tense stops (except /glottal stop/) and affricates are "slightly preaspirated" after oral vowels. (p.175)
- 765 61 \$A Lax plain stops and affricates are usually voiced utterance-initially, but may be voiceless. (p.175)
- 765 62 \$A Lax glottalized stops and affricates may be voiced medially. (p.175)
- 765 63 \$A /e/, /e-long/, /o/ and /o-long/ are lowered word-finally (before pause).
- 765 64 \$A "After consonants [or glides] other than palatals or in final position, ...[e-mid-nasalized/, /o-mid-nasalized/, /o-mid-long-nasalized/ may] range, apparently freely, from mid...to a little below lower mid." (p.175)
- 765 65 \$A /e-mid-nasalized/, /e-mid-long-nasalized/, /o-mid-nasalized/, and /o-mid-long-nasalized/ are raised after a palatal consonant or glide.
- 765 66 \$A /e-mid-long-nasalized/ is realized as [epsilon-long-nasalized] after non-palatal consonants or glides or in final position.